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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

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INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 16 Dec 1953

SUBJECT First Infantry Regiment in Cesky Krumlov/Organization/Equipment 25X1 ply and Warehousing/Personnel

NO. OF PAGES 10

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS. 2
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. -

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DATE OF INFORMATION [REDACTED]

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The First Infantry Regiment in Cesky Krumlov comes under the First Infantry Division in Ceske Budejovice. [The exact location of the barracks is listed in map 1, of Cesky Krumlov (Enclosure A), and the detailed description of the barracks is given in Enclosure B.]

Organization

2. [REDACTED] The First Infantry Division headquarters in Cesky Budejovice commanded the following units as of late August 1952: the 48th Infantry Regiment in Jihlava; the 29th Infantry Regiment in Jindrichuv Hradec; the 5th Artillery Regiment in Ceske Budejovice; and the 1st Infantry Regiment in Cesky Krumlov.

3. The First Infantry Regiment in Cesky Krumlov numbers about 1400 men divided into 15 companies. [REDACTED]

This regiment is composed of four battalions numbered 1 to 4. The First Infantry Battalion has its headquarters in Kaplice; the Second and Third Battalions are located in Cesky Krumlov. In addition to its regular companies each battalion has a mortar company, operating with 82mm calibre mortars and one platoon of "tarasnice" /improved type of bazooka/. [REDACTED] The Fourth Battalion is the so-called "delvo" battalion (infantry artillery unit) and is located in Cesky Krumlov. This battalion numbers 220 men including officers and junior officers and is made up of the following units:

- 1 battery antitank guns, 45mm calibre, 6 pieces, 6 men to a gun.
1 battery automatics [self-propelled] 6 pieces, total strength 50 men.
1 battery mortars, 120mm calibre, 8 pieces, approximately 48 men.

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- 1 communications company (telephone and telegraph), number of men unknown to subject.
- 1 transportation company for supplying individual battalions, uses draft horses.
- 1 platoon antiaircraft machine guns, number of men unknown.
- 1 platoon dispatch riders (motorcycle), number of machines and men unknown.
- 1 chemical platoon (chemical warfare materials). Details of this platoon not known.
- 1 headquarters and supply platoon (office force) number of men unknown.

Armament

4. Rifles - model 98K, calibre 7.92mm, clip holds 5 rounds, German manufacture; these rifles are in good shape.
Automatic pistols - model 25A (wooden butt) model 25B (collapsible metal butt) calibre 9mm, 1 magazine holds 40 rounds, a second holds 20, Czech origin; range 400 meters. These weapons are in good shape.
Light machine guns - model 28-CZ, calibre 7.92mm, magazine has 20 rounds, Czech origin, these weapons are generally in good shape.
Heavy machine guns - model 37-CZ, calibre 7.92mm, Czech origin, in good shape.
Mortars - model 43-S, calibre 120mm, Soviet origin, range 4000 meters, these weapons are in good shape.
Antitank guns - model 42-S, calibre 45mm, Soviet origin, average range 2500 m; against individual tanks: operating range 500 meters, against mass attack by tanks: operating range 800 meters, and against infantry targets and bunkers: effective range 2500 meters. These weapons are in bad shape and the chances are that they will be eliminated.
5. Muzzle velocity of individual projectiles: Shell from a tank gun: 850 meters per second. Tank core shell /sic/: over 1000 m per second. Contact shell: 434m per second. Brush shell /sic/: is used for distances up to 300 m. Muzzle velocity unknown (brush shells are supposedly prohibited by the International Red Cross).
6. Major components of an antitank gun: Barrel with breach, ~~automatic~~ /sic/, Vertical breach block, 2 wheels, 2 axles, 2 gun carriage arms, 1 aiming device, 2 gun laying devices, 1 small window for aiming and a protective shield.
7. Crew of antitank gun: Gunner, aimer, assistant aimer, loader, ammunition carrier, and a helper. In transporting an anti-tank gun the weapon is hooked behind a truck.
8. "Pancerovka" /bazooka? model 27-CZ, calibre 45mm, Czech origin. The "Pancerovka" is a so-called secret weapon. It is about 1 meter long, weighs 4kg and has an effective range of 150 meters. These weapons were assigned to the battalion without ammunition, in the summer of 1952. They are new.
The weapon reportedly has great penetrating power and is supposed to be able to penetrate 20cm thick armor plate and up to 100cm thick concrete. The weapon fires one round after the other, much like a rifle, and is triggered electro-magnetically.

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9. Vehicles: The First Infantry Regiment has approximately 100 trucks. Of these, 60 are Praga-Rnd, of Czech origin, which are generally in bad shape. In addition there are about 34 Aero-150, 1 1/2 ton, Czech origin, gasoline motor trucks. These are also in bad shape. There are two Canadian built Fords in good shape. In addition, the First Infantry Regiment has about 40 draft horses, 2 riding horses, and 2 police dogs. The markings on the trucks and automobiles belonging to the First Infantry Regiment were in the shape of a chalice, painted in white on the front and rear of the vehicle. The chalice was 12cm high.

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10. Supply and Warehousing: Location of the ammunition dump is listed in Enclosure B. This warehouse is about 1500m away from the barracks in the middle of the forest. It consists of 1 ground floor brick house about 30x7 meters surrounded by a 3-meter high barbed wire fence. It is constantly guarded by one man by day, and three men by night. The guard is accompanied by a police dog. This warehouse contains ammunition for rifles, automatic pistols, machine guns, cannon, as well as mortars and grenades.

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11. The regiment has two vehicle parking areas (See Enclosure (B)) each about 60x60 meters. Three junior officers are on constant duty in these areas and they check vehicles in and out.

12. The dispensary of the First Infantry Regiment is inside the barracks, (See Enclosure (A)) located in a wooden building and operated by two doctors and twelve nurses. It is equipped to administer first aid and to treat light ailments.

13. Training and maneuvers (major exercises): The antitank weapon training was alternated with infantry training during which time the soldiers were taught to use rifles and automatic pistols. Weapons training was held each day and emphasis was placed on fast and good handling of the gun in the field both in attack as well as in defense. During training and theoretical practice, instructors used Soviet handbooks and periodicals. During theory, the commander lectured and the soldiers took notes.

The level of training was not high since the soldiers took no interest at all in progress and only carried out the orders of their commanders, and these not too well.

14. On 2 May 52 the entire First Infantry Division was sent to Boletice for five months of summer training. The regiment traveled by truck and lived under canvas. The summer training was designed to improve individual knowledge of weapons. During training, only 1/2 of the antitank guns were used whereas all of the other weapons were in use. During summer camp the food was relatively good. Other units taking part in summer training were as follows: First Infantry Regiment in Cesky Krumlov, 29th Infantry Regiment, 48th Infantry Regiment, 5th Artillery Regiment, 8th Mechanized Division, one artillery unit of unknown origin which had 20 antitank cannons and 35mm antitank guns.

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15. The 8th Mechanized Division, which has its headquarters in Pardubice, was equipped with rocket launchers of 30mm calibre. These were similar to the ones illustrated in the handbook *Russische Artillerie*, figure 32, and differed only in the fact that the launchers of the 8th Division had 32 barrels.

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division also had T-34 tanks and "Cromwell" type tanks. No reservists participated in summer training. In addition to the units listed, some 500 doctors (army) took three weeks of infantry training on the site of the summer training camp.

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16. Personnel: The First Infantry Regiment had about 1400 men including officers and junior officers. Most of these were of the class of 1929 and 1930 and had entered on duty on 22 January 1952 and are scheduled for release on 22 Jan 1954. The morale of the men was bad, whereas the officers had good morale. Approximately 85 percent of the members of the basic military service [draftees], including junior officers and officers, displayed anti-Communist attitudes, whereas junior officers and officers [regular army] were, for the most part, true to the regime, or at least appeared to be so in front of the men. Faithfulness of soldiers to the regime is ~~high~~ and, in case of war or an anti-Communist coup, at least 75 percent of the army would stand, weapon in hand, against the regime. Discipline was strict and hard and the Red Army was constantly held up as an example. The soldiers were constantly being plagued with slogans. They were supposed to "endure in battle", "sacrifice for defense of the Socialist homeland", "give their life for the Communist regime", they were to be "brave", "ready for battle", and "unconditionally obedient in following orders". They were expected to address each other as "comrade". Each order had to be carried out without exception, even if it were ridiculous. A soldier could complain about a bad order by seeing his superior officer, but first he had to carry out the order.
17. Leave passes were issued to soldiers only for extraordinary achievements while on duty, for excellent marksmanship or for paying particular attention during political training. The company commanders could issue leave passes up to 2 days and the regimental commander up to 7 days. During summer training, leave passes could be issued only by the division commander and then only for cases of personal hardship such as a death in the family. Passes for going out after duty hours were issued only to 15 percent of the men in the barracks and then only on Saturday night or Sunday afternoon. Political training took 2 hours, twice a week. The themes of the training were always such things as "the advantages of the Unified Agricultural Cooperatives", "the Red Army", "the significance of the fight for peace and for peoples democracy", "biographies of Lenin, Stalin, Gottwald", and "history of the Russian and Socialist Communist Party".
18. Reasons for dissatisfaction among troops were as follows: No leave passes, all-day employment, practically no personal free time, continuous political training, singing of "progressive" songs, inability to express free opinion, slave-like obedience, and an over-accentuated difference between the lives of the men and officers.
19. Reveille was at 0600 and the daily work ended at 2245 by the order of the day. Lights out at 2300.
20. Political activity of the Communist Party in the First Infantry Regiment was not very great since there were few actual Communists and the remainder had no interest in Communist propaganda. About 80 percent of the men were organized in the unit organization of the Czechoslovak Federation of Youth. Very little political activity developed, however. Members of the Communist Party and the Youth Federation were supposed to act as examples to the unorganized portion of the men. They were supposed to be among the first to compete for the "exemplary soldier" medal. In order to get this medal one had to be the bearer of the "Tyr's Medal of Bravery" as well as the "Fucik Medal". The Tyr's medal can be gained by anyone. The purpose of it is to increase bravery throughout the nation (certain amount of para-military training). The purpose of this medal was not a competition to break world records but to increase the fighting potential of all citizens to comply with the military aims of the Communists. The competition for this medal consisted of several obligatory achievements - short and long distance sprints, swimming, gymnastics, jumping, firing military air rifles, throwing of grenades, and exercises on various gymnastic equipment. In addition one had to meet various random requirements such as horseback riding, archery, skiing and skating, bicycle riding, parachute jumping, and gliding, etc. The requirements for the medal are divided into various categories, according to the age groups of the contestants.

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21. The "Fucik" medal can be attained by a contestant in the following manner: a contestant must subject himself to "cultural examination". He must, in front of the political commission, evaluate several Soviet and Czech books and films with a specialist slant. This is intended to be a critique by individuals of socialist literature, but in fact, it is only a revolting, praising of worthless "progressive" works and films. The ownership of both medals is a prerequisite for entrance to universities, the military academy or some of the more important jobs.

22. Officers of the First Infantry Regiment and superior units:

(fnu) Svitacek, Col., commander First Infantry Division [redacted]

(fnu) Artamanov, Col., technical advisor, First Infantry Division, Soviet, [redacted]

(fnu) Drong, Lt. Col., commander of division artillery [redacted]

Vaclav Uhelka, Major, former commander First Infantry Regiment, Czech, [redacted]

(fnu) Mares, Major, Commander 29th Infantry Regiment, Czech, [redacted]

Jaroslav Dvorak, Staff Captain, and as of September 1952, commander First Infantry Regiment, [redacted]

(fnu) Tomasek, Capt., Deputy Commander 5th Artillery Regiment [redacted]

(fnu) Lip, 1st Lt., Commander 1st Infantry Battalion, 1st Infantry Regiment, Czech, [redacted]

(fnu) Roubicek, Capt., Czech, [redacted]

(fnu) Stachura, Capt., Commander 3rd Inf. Bat., Slovak [redacted]

(fnu) Zurek, Lt., Commander 4th Inf. Bat., Czech, [redacted]

(fnu) Tomek, 1st Lt., political officer 1st Inf. Reg., Czech, [redacted]

(fnu) Benes, Lt., Czech [redacted]

(fnu) Salcman, Capt., Chief Surgeon, Czech [redacted]

(fnu) Snaidrhonz, Lt., Czech, [redacted]

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(fnu) Maxa, 2nd Lt., chief physical training, Czech,

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(fnu) Bilek, 1st Lt., chief of supply warehouse. Czech,

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(fnu) Kaltante, 1st Lt., chief of arms warehouse. Czech,

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(fnu) Landa, 1st Lt., commander of the Junior Officers School

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(fnu) Novak, Lt., deputy commander Junior Officers School, Czech,

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(fnu) Bazant, 1st Lt., Czech,

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(fnu) Jilek, 1st Lt., commander 120mm mortar battery. Czech,

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(fnu) Ruzicka, 1st Lt., deputy commander, self-propelled gun unit, Czech,

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(fnu) Kubes, 2nd Lt., draftee, commander of a battery of self-propelled.
Czech,

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Vojtech Dlouhy, 2nd Lt., draftee, Czech,

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Miroslav Topinka, 2nd Lt., deputy commander of a battery of anti-tank guns.
Czech

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(fnu) Filip, Lt., supply officer. Slovak

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(fnu) Buryk, 2nd Lt., draftee, commander of the artillery platoon with the
2nd Infantry Battalion. Slovak

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(fnu) Siman, 2nd Lt., artillery platoon commander with 3rd Infantry Battalion.
Slovak,

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(fnu) Michna, 2nd Lt., Czech,

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(fnu) Sulc, Capt., Mobilization Officer, Czech

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(fnu) Bartak, Capt., commander of a unit of the antitank artillery, Czech,

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(fnu) Kucera, Lt., antitank battery commander, with 29th Inf. Reg, Czech,

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Milan Licka, 2nd Lt., commander #4 battery antitank guns, Czech

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(fnu) Skoch, 2nd Lt., political referent of the Junior Officers School.

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23. The First Infantry Regiment

the individual subdivisions were listed by capital letters following a slash, for example: the antitank artillery battery is known as 26/TA.

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Enclosures: (A) - Sketch of Cesky Krumlov.
(B) - Plan of the Barracks of the First Infantry Regiment in Cesky Krumlov.

514.2	27M
514.1	27M
514.4	27M
513.1	27M
512.5	27M
261.01	27M
261.21	27M
255.1	27M
255.2	27M
238.21	27M
238.2	27M
233.1	27M
234.1	27M
107.74	27M
875.2	27M
253.	27M

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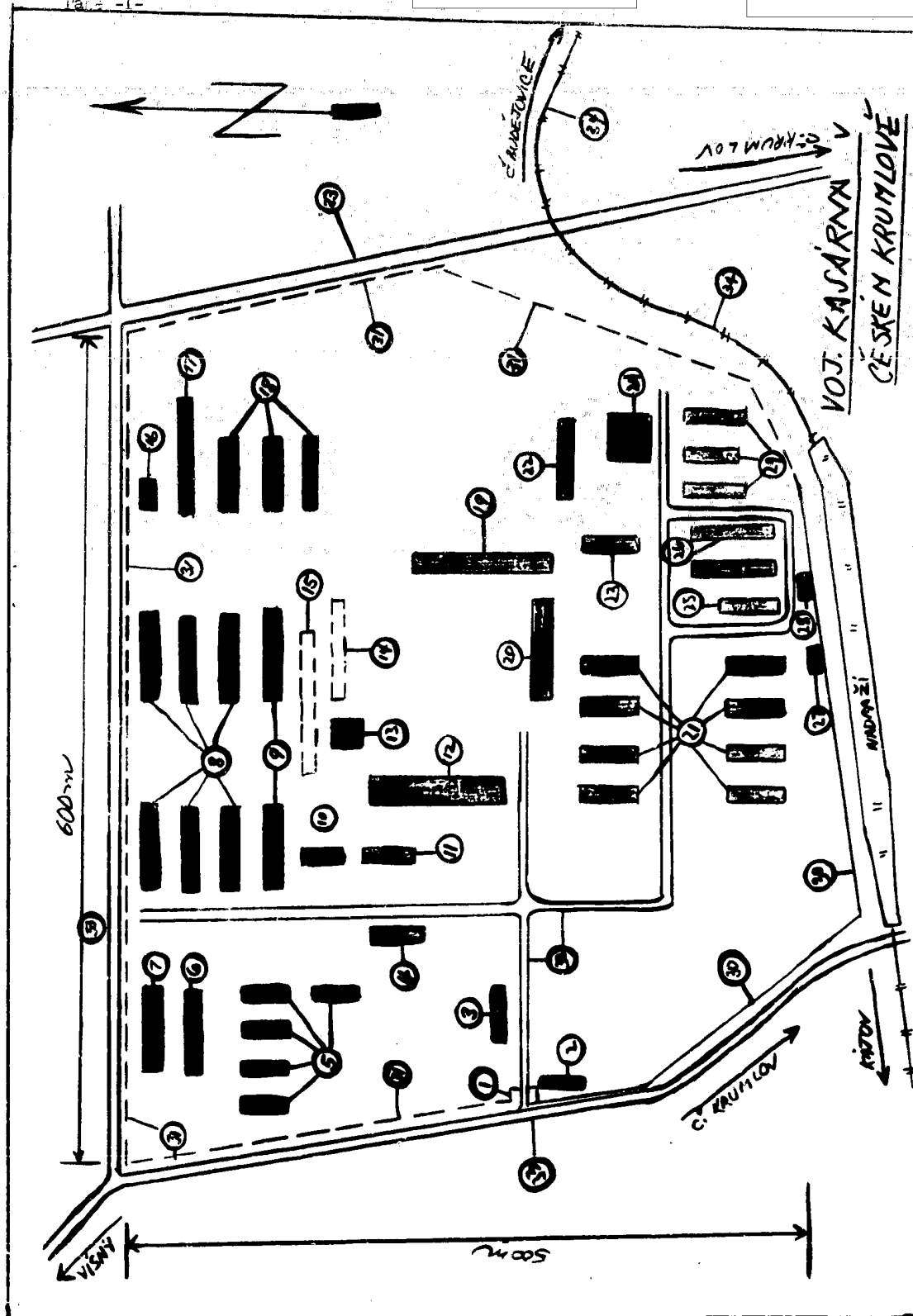


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ENCLOSURE (B)
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BARRACKS OF FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT IN CESKY KUMLOVE

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ENCLOSURE (B)
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Key to Enclosure B, Barracks of the First Infantry Regiment in C. Krumlov:

1. Entrance to barracks.
2. Guard house, 30 x 6m, brick building
3. Supply warehouse, wooden building, 40x10
4. Carpenter shop, wooden building, 35x10
5. Quarters for the entire 3rd battalion, wooden buildings, 35x8m each.
6. Kitchen, wooden building, 60x12
7. Dispensary, wooden building, 60x12.
8. Junior Officers School, 6 ground-floor wooden buildings, 60x12 each
9. Two open sheds used as garages for guns, mortars, etc. Wooden roofs covered with tar paper, mounted on brick columns
10. Laundry, wooden building, 30x8
11. Armorer's workshop, wooden building 40x15
12. Arm's warehouse, wooden building 100x20
13. Brick building 20x20, housing the section of the Mobilization Officer, guarded day and night by two sentries armed with rifles and automatic pistols. Entrance was strictly prohibited since this was a secret section.
14. Parking lot, 60x10
15. Parking lot, 100x10
16. Veterinary dispensary, wooden building, 20x10
17. Stables for horses, wooden building, 80x12
18. Headquarters of a section of anti-tank artillery which reportedly does not come under the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Regiment. Three wooden buildings 50x12 each.
19. Officers' dining room, and food warehouse, wooden building 100x12
20. Movie house, brick building, 60x12
21. Quarters of 2nd Infantry Battalion, consisting of 8 buildings 40x8
22. Quarters of the regimental band, wooden building 60x8
23. Economic administration, wooden building 40x8, housing offices.
24. Regimental headquarters, three-story brick building 30x30, guarded at night by one sentry.
25. Kitchen, wooden building, 40x12
26. Headquarters for artillery battalion (infantry); two wooden buildings 60x8
27. Old building, purpose unknown.
28. Quarters of the chemical platoon, wooden building 20x8
29. Quarters of communications company, three wooden buildings 40x8 each
30. Two and half meter high wire fence surrounding the barracks.
31. Two and half meter high wooden fence surrounding barracks.
32. Forest trail leading toward barracks.
33. Forest trail leading around barracks.
34. Single track line Kašov-C. Budejovice.

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